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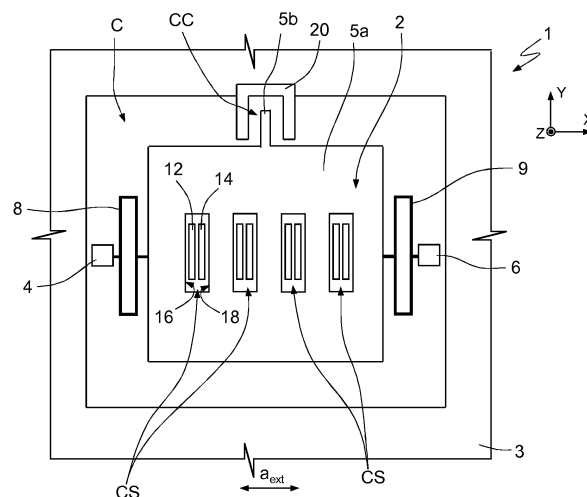
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(54) **A MEMS ACCELEROMETRIC SENSOR HAVING HIGH ACCURACY AND LOW SENSITIVITY TO TEMPERATURE AND AGEING**

(57) An out-of-plane MEMS accelerometric sensor, including: a supporting structure (3); a suspended region (92) of semiconductor material, mobile with respect to the supporting structure; at least one first modulation electrode (114), which is fixed to the supporting structure and is biased, in use, with an electrical modulation signal including at least one periodic component having a first frequency; and at least one first variable capacitor (130), formed by the suspended region and by the first modulation electrode, in such a way that the suspended region is subjected to a first electrostatic force that depends upon the electrical modulation signal. The accelerometric sensor further includes a sensing assembly (102, 104, 95a) which generates, when the accelerometric sensor is subjected to an acceleration, an electrical sensing signal, which indicates the position of the suspended region with respect to the supporting structure and includes a frequency-modulated component, which is a function of the acceleration and of the first frequency. The suspended region overlies the first modulation electrode and is anchored to the supporting structure by means of elastic suspension elements (98, 99), which enable rotation of the suspended region about an axis of rotation, which is parallel to a surface of main extension of the suspended region.



**Fig.1**

## Description

**[0001]** The present invention relates to an accelerometric sensor obtained using MEMS (Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems) technology that has high accuracy and low sensitivity to temperature and ageing.

**[0002]** As is known, an accelerometric sensor or accelerometer is an inertial sensor that converts an acceleration into an electrical signal. An accelerometric sensor obtained using MEMS technology is basically made up of a mobile structure and a detection system, which is coupled to the mobile structure and generates a corresponding electrical signal (for example, a capacitive variation), which is, in turn, is supplied to a processing interface.

**[0003]** For instance, the patent US 8,671,756 describes a microelectromechanical sensing structure for a MEMS resonant biaxial accelerometer. The microelectromechanical sensing structure includes an inertial mass anchored to a substrate by means of elastic elements in such a way as to be suspended over the substrate. The elastic elements enable inertial sensing movements of the inertial mass along a first sensing axis and a second sensing axis that belong to a plane of main extension of the inertial mass, in response to respective linear external accelerations. Furthermore, the microelectromechanical sensing structure comprises at least one first resonant element and one second resonant element, which have respective longitudinal extensions along the first and second sensing axes, and are mechanically coupled to the inertial mass via a corresponding elastic element, in such a way as to be subjected to a respective axial stress, when the inertial mass is displaced, respectively, along the first and second sensing axes.

**[0004]** In general, the accelerometers can be used in numerous applications; for example, they can form corresponding inclinometers. However, in numerous applications, it is required for the electrical signal supplied by the accelerometer to be particularly precise and accurate. In this connection, in some applications it is required for the so-called ZGO (zero-gravity offset) stability to be less than  $0.00981 \text{ m/s}^2$ .

**[0005]** In greater detail, accelerometers are subjected to undesirable phenomena, such as, for example, temperature variations, ageing, mechanical stresses, etc. The aforesaid undesirable phenomena cause onset of spurious components within the electrical signals generated by the accelerometers, i.e., components not correlated with the accelerations to which the accelerometers are subjected, with consequent reduction of the accuracy of the accelerometers.

**[0006]** EP 2746780 discloses a system for the continuous reduction, in real time, of bias in a force rebalanced accelerometers having a proofmass coupled to an accelerometer housing by a flexure suspension.

**[0007]** DE 10 2010 031214 discloses a sensor with drive electrodes for subjecting a spring-mounted seismic mass with force, and detection electrodes for converting the force into an electric signal. A control unit controls the drive electrodes, and is designed such that the seismic mass is continuously subjected with periodically varying force, where the varying force is modulated with resonance frequency of the seismic mass.

**[0008]** EP 2713169 discloses an integrated detection structure having a first inertial mass and a second inertial mass, each of which is elastically anchored to a substrate and has a linear movement along a first horizontal axis, a first detection movement of rotation about a first axis of rotation parallel to a second horizontal axis and a second detection movement of translation along the second horizontal axis.

**[0009]** WO 2014/001634 discloses a mechanical resonator with a closed feedback damping loop, wherein the displacement of the resonator is opposed by a damping force determined by the closed loop.

**[0010]** The aim of the present invention is to provide an accelerometric sensor, which, as compared to the prior art, has a low sensitivity to temperature and ageing.

**[0011]** According to the present invention, an accelerometric sensor and a method for detecting an accelerometric signal are provided, as defined in claims 1 and 14.

**[0012]** For a better understanding of the present invention, preferred embodiments thereof are now described, purely by way of non-limiting example, with reference to the attached drawings, wherein:

- Figure 1 shows a schematic top plan view of an example of accelerometer;
- Figure 2 shows a schematic top plan view of a portion of the example illustrated in Figure 1;
- Figure 3 is a schematic illustration of the frequency spectrum of a displacement signal and the corresponding spectral contributions, as well as a frequency response of a high-pass filter;
- Figure 4 shows a block diagram of a circuitry for processing a signal supplied by the present accelerometer;
- Figure 5 is a schematic illustration of the frequency spectrum of a portion of a displacement signal and the spectrum of a frequency response of a mechanical system formed by the present accelerometer;
- Figure 6 is a schematic top plan view of an example of accelerometer;
- Figure 7 is a schematic top plan view of an embodiment of the present accelerometer;
- Figure 8 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a portion of the embodiment illustrated in Figure 7, taken along the plane of section VIII-VIII of Figure 7; and
- Figure 9 shows a block diagram of an electronic apparatus including the present accelerometer.

**[0013]** Figure 1 is a schematic illustration of the structure of an example of an accelerometer 1 that is designed to

detect accelerations, manufactured in an integrated way using MEMS technology. In the example illustrated, the accelerometer 1 is configured to detect an acceleration, indicated by the arrow  $a_{ext}$ , directed parallel to an axis X of an orthogonal reference system XYZ.

**[0014]** The accelerometer 1 is formed in a die of semiconductor material and comprises a suspended region 2 and a supporting structure 3, fixed with respect to the die and hence referred to hereinafter as "fixed region 3"; visible in Figure 1 is only a portion of the fixed region 3, which surrounds the suspended region 2.

**[0015]** The fixed region 3 delimits a main cavity C, extending inside which is the suspended region 2.

**[0016]** The suspended region 2 comprises a first portion 5a, which will be referred to in what follows as "main body 5a", and a second portion 5b, which will be referred to in what follows as "control element 5b". The main body 5a and the control element 5b are made of semiconductor material (for example, monocrystalline or polycrystalline silicon). More in particular, the main body 5a and the control element 5b are provided in one and the same layer of semiconductor material and are monolithic with, and hence fixed with respect to, one another.

**[0017]** The main body 5a is constrained to the fixed region 3 via a first anchorage 4 and a second anchorage 6, as well as via a first elastic suspension element 8 and a second elastic suspension element 9, which are also referred to as "first and second springs" and function as translational springs.

**[0018]** In greater detail, in the example illustrated in Figure 1, the main body 5a has a rectangular shape in top plan view (in the plane XY), with sides parallel to the axes X and Y; moreover, the main body 5a has a thickness (measured parallel to the axis Z, perpendicular to the plane of the drawing) smaller than the dimensions in the directions parallel to the axes X and Y. In other words, the plane XY is parallel to a surface of main extension of the main body 5a of the suspended region 2. For instance, the thickness of the main body 5a of the suspended region 2 may be in the region of 20-30  $\mu\text{m}$ ; in the example illustrated in Figure 1, the control element 5b has the same thickness as the main body 5a and is coplanar with the latter.

**[0019]** Each of the first and second anchorages 4, 6 is substantially formed by a column, which extends in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the drawing (i.e., parallel to the axis Z), starting from a substrate (not visible), which forms part of the fixed region 3 and which extends underneath the suspended region 2. In addition, in top plan view, the first and second anchorages 4, 6 are set on opposite sides with respect to the main body 5a of the suspended region 2 and at a distance from the latter (in particular, without any loss of generality, on the minor sides of the rectangle formed in top plan view by the main body 5a of the suspended region 2). In practice, the first and second anchorages 4, 6 are arranged symmetrically with respect to the main body 5a of the suspended region 2, along an axis (not shown) parallel to the axis X, which in top plan view divides in an imaginary way the main body 5a into two equal and symmetrical portions.

**[0020]** The first spring 8 has a first end and a second end, which are mechanically fixed, respectively, to the first anchorage 4 and to a corresponding portion of the main body 5a of the suspended region 2. The respective first and second ends of the second spring 9 are mechanically fixed, respectively, to the second anchorage 6 and to a corresponding portion of the main body 5a of the suspended region 2. In practice, in resting conditions (described in greater detail hereinafter), the first and second springs 8, 9 are arranged in a symmetrical way on opposite sides of the main body 5a of the suspended region 2. Furthermore, the first and second springs 8, 9 are elastically deformable, for example, under the action of the acceleration  $a_{ext}$  so as to enable the suspended region 2 to translate with respect to the fixed region 3, parallel to the axis X and in both senses. Without any loss of generality, the first and second springs 8, 9 are coplanar with the suspended region 2 and have the same thickness as the latter.

**[0021]** In the example illustrated in Figure 1, the main body 5a of the suspended region 2 forms a number of (in particular, four) secondary cavities CS, which are the same as one another. Examples (not illustrated) are, however, possible where there is present, for example, just one secondary cavity CS, or in any case a number of secondary cavities CS other than four.

**[0022]** Each secondary cavity CS has the shape of a parallelepiped, and hence in top plan view has the shape of a rectangle, and moreover extends throughout the thickness of the main body 5b. Extending within each secondary cavity CS is a corresponding pair of conductive plates, which are referred to hereinafter as "first and second fixed plates 12, 14".

**[0023]** In the example illustrated in Figure 1, the first fixed plates 12 of the secondary cavities CS are the same as one another and are made of conductive material (for example, doped semiconductor material, such as doped silicon). Likewise, the second fixed plates 14 of the secondary cavities CS are the same as one another and are made of conductive material (for example, doped semiconductor material, such as doped silicon).

**[0024]** In greater detail, in the example illustrated in Figure 1, given a secondary cavity CS, the respective first and second fixed plates 12, 14 are the same as one another, are arranged facing one another, and are fixed to the aforementioned substrate of the fixed region 3 so as to be fixed with respect to the latter; moreover, the first and second fixed plates 12, 14 are parallel to and face, respectively, a first side wall 16 and a second side wall 18 of the secondary cavity CS, which are opposite to one another and parallel to the plane YZ. In even greater detail, each of the first and second fixed plates 12, 14 may have one and the same height (measured along the axis Z); moreover, the first and second fixed plates 12, 14 may be arranged vertically (i.e., parallel to the axis Z) in such a way that the respective geometrical centres are located at one and the same height.

**[0025]** From an electrical standpoint, the first fixed plate 12 and the first side wall 16 form a first sensing capacitor, the capacitance of which depends, among other things, upon the distance between the first fixed plate 12 and the first side wall 16. Likewise, the second fixed plate 14 and the second side wall 18 form a second sensing capacitor, the capacitance of which depends, among other things, upon the distance between the second fixed plate 14 and the second side wall 18. It follows that the capacitance of the first and second sensing capacitors depend upon the position of the suspended region 2 with respect to the fixed region 3, and hence upon the acceleration  $a_{\text{ext}}$  to which the accelerometer 1 is subjected, which will be referred to in what follows as "external acceleration  $a_{\text{ext}}$ ".

**[0026]** As described in greater detail hereinafter, the capacitive variations of the first and second sensing capacitors of each secondary cavity CS are used for measuring the external acceleration  $a_{\text{ext}}$ , via a capacitance-to-voltage converter interface. The first and second sensing capacitors of the secondary cavities CS hence form a sensing assembly of a capacitive type.

**[0027]** Once again with reference to Figure 1, the accelerometer 1 further comprises an electrode 20, which will be referred to in what follows as "modulation electrode 20". The modulation electrode 20 is fixed to the substrate of the fixed region 3 and has to a first approximation a U shape, in top plan view. Furthermore, once again in top plan view, the modulation electrode 20 faces, at a distance, one of the major sides of the main body 5a.

**[0028]** As shown in greater detail in Figure 2, in the example illustrated in Figure 1 the modulation electrode 20 includes a first lateral portion 22 and a second lateral portion 24 and a transverse portion 26, which are monolithic with respect to one another and are fixed with respect to the fixed region 3. Furthermore, the modulation electrode 20 is made of a conductive material, such as, for example, doped semiconductor material (e.g., doped silicon).

**[0029]** Each of the transverse portion 26 and the first and second lateral portions 22, 24 is substantially parallelepipedal in shape. Furthermore, in the example illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, the transverse portion 26 and the first and second lateral portions 22, 24 are coplanar and have one and the same thickness, the latter being the same, to a first approximation, as the thickness of the suspended region 2. Without any loss of generality, the modulation electrode 20 may be fixed to the substrate of the fixed region 3 in such a way that, if the maximum and minimum heights of the suspended region 2 are referred to, respectively, as "maximum height" and "minimum height", to a first approximation also the first and second lateral portions 22, 24 extend between the maximum height and the minimum height.

**[0030]** In greater detail, the first and second lateral portions 22, 24 are arranged symmetrically with respect to a plane H, which is parallel to the plane YZ and represents, in resting conditions, a plane of symmetry of the accelerometer 1. Each of the first and second lateral portions 22, 24 has a pair of side walls parallel to the plane H.

**[0031]** The transverse portion 26 has ends connected to the first and second lateral portions 22, 24 so as to connect them together; without any loss of generality, in resting conditions, the transverse portion 26 is traversed by the plane H, which divides it into two sub-portions that are the same as one another and symmetrical. As regards the aforementioned resting conditions, they envisage that the accelerometer is not subjected to any external acceleration (i.e.,  $a_{\text{ext}} = 0$ ) and the modulation electrode 20 and the suspended region 2 are set at one and the same voltage.

**[0032]** Once again with reference to the control element 5b, in the example illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 it has the shape of a parallelepiped and extends from the main body 5a towards the modulation electrode 20. In particular, in top plan view, the control element 5b extends from the side of the main body 5a that the modulation electrode 20 faces, in the direction of the latter, in a way such as to be arranged between the first and second lateral portions 22, 24 of the modulation electrode 20. In other words, the control element 5b extends at least in part within a cavity CC delimited by the modulation electrode 20, which will be referred to in what follows as "control cavity CC".

**[0033]** In greater detail, the control element 5b is delimited laterally by a pair of walls, which are opposite to one another and parallel to the plane YZ and will be referred to in what follows as "first and second suspended walls  $S_{e1}$ ,  $S_{e2}$ ", these walls facing the first and second lateral portions 22, 24, respectively, of the modulation electrode 20. In turn, the first and second lateral portions 22, 24 of the modulation electrode 20 are delimited, respectively, by a first fixed wall  $S_{m1}$  and a second fixed wall  $S_{m2}$ , which face, respectively, the first and second suspended walls  $S_{e1}$ ,  $S_{e2}$ , to which they are parallel. In addition, the transverse portion 26 of the modulation electrode 20 is delimited by a further wall  $S_t$ , which faces the control element 5b and is perpendicular to the first and second fixed walls  $S_{m1}$ ,  $S_{m2}$ , with which it is in direct contact.

**[0034]** In use, as described in greater detail hereinafter, the first and second fixed walls  $S_{m1}$ ,  $S_{m2}$  are equipotential. Likewise, the first and second suspended walls  $S_{e1}$ ,  $S_{e2}$  are equipotential.

**[0035]** In practice, the first lateral portion 22 of the modulation electrode 20 and the control element 5b form a capacitor 30, which will be referred to hereinafter as "first control capacitor 30". Likewise, the second lateral portion 24 of the modulation electrode 20 and the control element 5b form a further capacitor 32, which will be referred to hereinafter as "second control capacitor 32".

**[0036]** The capacitance of the first control capacitor 30 depends upon the area of lateral overlapping (i.e., parallel to the axis X) of the first fixed wall  $S_{m1}$  and of the first suspended wall  $S_{e1}$ . In this connection, it may be noted how this area is equal to  $L_{ov} \cdot t_{ov}$ , where  $L_{ov}$  is, as shown in Figure 2, the length (measured parallel to the axis Y) of the portion of first suspended wall  $S_{e1}$  that laterally overlaps the first fixed wall  $S_{m1}$ , while  $t_{ov}$  is the height (measured parallel to the axis Z) of the aforesaid portion and to a first approximation is equal to the thickness of the suspended region 2. Further-

more, the capacitance of the first control capacitor 30 depends upon the distance between the first fixed wall  $S_{m1}$  and the first suspended wall  $S_{e1}$ , which can be expressed as  $(g_0 + x)$ , where  $g_0$  is the distance between the aforesaid walls in resting conditions, while  $x$  is the variation of the aforesaid distance with respect to the value of  $g_0$ . In what follows, the quantity  $x$  will be referred to also as "deviation".

**[0037]** The capacitance of the second control capacitor 32 depends upon the area of lateral overlapping of the second fixed wall  $S_{m2}$  and of the second suspended wall  $S_{e2}$ , which is once again equal to  $L_{ov} \cdot t_{ov}$ . Furthermore, the capacitance of the second control capacitor 32 depends upon the distance between the second fixed wall  $S_{m2}$  and the second suspended wall  $S_{e2}$ , which can be expressed as  $(g_0 - x)$ . Consequently, without any loss of generality, in resting conditions, the control element 5b is equidistant from the first and the second fixed wall  $S_{m1}$ ,  $S_{m2}$ , and the first and second control capacitors 30, 32 have substantially one and the same capacitance.

**[0038]** In use, the modulation electrode 20 is set at a voltage  $V_m$ , whereas the suspended region 2, and hence also the control element 5b, is set at a voltage  $V_{rotor}$ . Consequently, on the control element 5b, and hence more in general on the suspended region 2, two electrostatic forces are exerted in one and the same direction, but in opposite senses, these forces being denoted in what follows as  $F_{el,1}$  and  $F_{el,2}$ . In particular, recalling that a capacitor subjected to a voltage  $\Delta V_s$  is subjected to an electrostatic force approximately equal to  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\Delta C / \Delta x) \cdot \Delta V_s^2$  (where  $\Delta C$  is variation of capacitance of the capacitor following upon a variation equal to  $\Delta x$  of the distance of the respective plates), we have:

$$F_{el,1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\epsilon_0 L_{ov} t_{ov}}{(g_0 - x)^2} \cdot (V_m - V_{rotor})^2 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{el,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\epsilon_0 L_{ov} t_{ov}}{(g_0 + x)^2} \cdot (V_m - V_{rotor})^2 \quad (2)$$

where  $\epsilon_0$  is the vacuum permittivity.

**[0039]** Assuming,  $V_{rotor} = 0$  and  $x \ll g_0$ , i.e., assuming small variations with respect to the resting conditions, it is possible to linearize the expression of the total electrostatic force  $F_{el,tot}$  that acts on the suspended region 2, which is :

$$F_{el,tot} = F_{el,1} + F_{el,2} \approx 2 \frac{\epsilon_0 L_{ov} t_{ov}}{g_0^3} \cdot V_m^2 \cdot x \quad (3)$$

**[0040]** To a first approximation, the total electrostatic force  $F_{el,tot}$  is hence linearly proportional to the deviation of the suspended region 2 from the position assumed in resting conditions. Furthermore, the total electrostatic force  $F_{el,tot}$  can be understood as a sort of electrostatic stiffness, since it can be expressed as  $F_{el,tot} \approx k_{el} \cdot x$ , where:

$$k_{el} = 2 \frac{\epsilon_0 L_{ov} t_{ov}}{g_0^3} \cdot V_m^2 \quad (4)$$

**[0041]** The voltage  $V_m$  applied to the modulation electrode 20 can be written as the sum of a constant component  $V_{dc}$  and a variable component  $\Delta V \cdot \sin(\omega_m t)$ , where  $t$ ,  $\omega_m$ , and  $\Delta V$  are, respectively, the time and the pulsation of the variable (oscillating) component and the corresponding amplitude. In other words, we have:

$$V_m(t) = V_{dc} + \Delta V \cdot \sin(\omega_m t) \quad (5)$$

**[0042]** The following relation consequently applies:

$$F_{el,tot} \approx 2 \frac{\epsilon_0 L_{ov} t_{ov}}{g_0^3} \cdot (V_{dc} + \Delta V \cdot \sin(\omega_m t))^2 \cdot x \quad (6)$$

**[0043]** Assuming that  $V_{dc} \gg \Delta V/2$ , Eq. (6) can be rewritten as:

$$F_{el,tot} \approx (k_{el,0} + \Delta k \cdot \sin(\omega_m t)) \cdot x \quad (7)$$

where:

$$k_{el,0} \approx 2 \frac{\epsilon_0 L_{ov} t_{ov}}{g_0^3} \cdot V_{dc}^2 \quad (8)$$

$$\Delta k \approx 4 \frac{\epsilon_0 L_{ov} t_{ov}}{g_0^3} \cdot V_{dc} \cdot \Delta V \quad (9)$$

[0044] This having been said, the equation that describes the motion of the suspended region 2 can be written as:

$$m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx = m \cdot a_{ext} + F_{el,tot} \quad (10)$$

where: m is the mass of the suspended region 2; b is the damping (caused by viscous friction); and k is the elastic constant (or stiffness) of the system formed by the suspended region 2 and by the first and second springs 8, 9.

[0045] Eq. (10) can be rewritten, to a first approximation, as:

$$m\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + (k - k_{el,0} - \Delta k \cdot \sin(\omega_m t)) \cdot x = m \cdot a_{ext} \quad (11)$$

In quasi-static approximation, i.e., when the frequency  $f_m = \omega_m/2\pi$  is much lower than the mechanical resonance frequency  $f_{mech}$  of the system formed by the suspended region 2 and the first and second springs 8, 9, the first two terms in the left-hand member of Eq. (11) may be neglected; consequently, as regards the deviation x, the following relation applies:

$$x = \frac{m \cdot a_{ext}}{k - k_{el,0} - \Delta k \cdot \sin(\omega_m t)} \quad (12)$$

[0046] By linearizing the right-hand member of Eq. (12), i.e., by expanding the right-hand member of Eq. (12) into a first-order series with variable  $\Delta k$  (with respect to which the derivative is computed) and around the point  $(k - k_{el,0})$ , we obtain:

$$x(t) = \frac{a_{ext}(t)}{\omega_{el}^2} \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{\Delta k}{k - k_{el,0}} \cdot \sin(\omega_m t) \right) \quad (13)$$

where it is rendered evident that the quantities x and  $a_{ext}$  may be variable in time, and where:

$$\omega_{el} = \sqrt{\frac{k - k_{el,0}}{m}} \quad (14)$$

[0047] Considering also the undesirable effects, it is thus possible to formulate the following equation:

$$x(t) = x_{off}(T, \text{stresses, etc.}) + \frac{a_{ext}(t)}{\omega_{el}^2} - \frac{a_{ext}(t)}{\omega_{el}^2} \cdot \left( \frac{\Delta k}{k - k_{el,0}} \cdot \sin(\omega_m t) \right) \quad (15)$$

where the first term of the right-hand member ( $x_{\text{off}}$ ) is a first contribution to the deviation  $x$ , which includes the undesired effects such as, for example, temperature ( $T$ ), mechanical stresses, etc. Since these undesired effects are very slowly variable in time, the first contribution may be considered as a so-called d.c. contribution, as shown in Figure 3, where it is designated by 37. The second term of the right-hand member of Eq. (15) represents a second contribution to the deviation  $x$ , which depends upon the external acceleration  $a_{\text{ext}}$ , but not upon the pulsation  $\omega_m$ . The third term of the right-hand member of Eq. (15) represents a third contribution to the deviation  $x$ , which depends both upon the external acceleration  $a_{\text{ext}}$  and upon the pulsation  $\omega_m$ ; in particular, in the frequency domain, the third contribution is translated in frequency with respect to the first and second contributions in a way proportional to the frequency  $f_m$ , as shown qualitatively in Figure 3. By way of example, in Figure 3 it has been assumed that the external acceleration  $a_{\text{ext}}$  has a sinusoidal plot with frequency  $f_{\text{in}}$ , in which case the aforementioned second contribution is formed by a single spectral line (designated by 38) at the frequency  $f_{\text{in}}$ , whereas the third contribution includes a pair of corresponding spectral lines (designated by 39 and 40) set, respectively, at the frequency  $f_m - f_{\text{in}}$  and at the frequency  $f_m + f_{\text{in}}$ . Furthermore, Figure 3 shows qualitatively the transfer function 41 of a high-pass filter described hereinafter.

**[0048]** In order to render the accelerometer 1 insensitive to acoustic vibrations, it is possible to impose  $f_m > 20$  kHz, in addition to  $f_{\text{mech}} > 20$  kHz.

**[0049]** All this having been said, generation of a signal  $s_{\text{aext}}$  representing the external acceleration  $a_{\text{ext}}$  can be performed as illustrated in Figure 4, which shows a processing circuit 44 set downstream of the accelerometer 1, which is represented schematically as a block subjected to the external acceleration  $a_{\text{ext}}$ . In addition, Figure 4 shows a voltage generator 46, which generates the voltage  $V_m$  and is connected to the accelerometer 1 in such a way that, in use, the modulation electrode 20 is set at the voltage  $V_m$ .

**[0050]** In the example of Figure 4, the processing circuit 44 comprises a capacitance-to-voltage converter block 48, a high-pass filter 50, which implements, for example, the transfer function 41 shown in Figure 3, and a demodulator 52. Without any loss of generality, the accelerometer 1 is formed in a first die D1, whereas the voltage generator 46, the capacitance-to-voltage converter 48, the high-pass filter 50, and the demodulator 52 are provided in a second die, for example, as ASIC. Examples (not illustrated) are in any case possible where the accelerometer 1, the voltage generator 46, and the processing circuit 44 are all formed in one and the same die.

**[0051]** In greater detail, the capacitance-to-voltage converter circuit 48 is a connection interface, which is formed, for example, by a charge amplifier of a type in itself known, which is electrically connected to the pairs of sensing capacitors formed in the aforementioned secondary cavities CS of the accelerometer 1 so as to receive a capacitive-variation signal  $s_{\Delta C}$  generated by these sensing capacitors, in a way in itself known. On the basis of what has been described previously, the capacitive-variation signal  $s_{\Delta C}$  depends upon the deviation  $x$ , and hence indicates the value of the latter, since, considering any of the secondary cavities CS, the distance between the respective first fixed plate 12 and the respective first side wall 16 and the distance between the second fixed plate 14 and the second side wall 18 depend upon the deviation  $x$ . In addition, the capacitive-variation signal  $s_{\Delta C}$  includes respective components, which correspond to the aforementioned first, second, and third contributions of deviation  $x$ .

**[0052]** The capacitance-to-voltage converter circuit 48 generates at output a signal to be filtered  $sv$ , which is formed, for example, by a voltage that depends upon the capacitance of the sensing capacitors formed in the secondary cavities CS, and hence also indicates the value of the deviation  $x$ . In other words, also the signal to be filtered  $sv$  includes respective components, which correspond to the aforementioned first, second, and third contributions of the deviation  $x$ .

**[0053]** The signal to be filtered  $sv$  is then filtered by the high-pass filter 50, which generates a filtered signal  $s_f$  that depends upon the aforementioned third contribution to the deviation  $x$ , but not upon the first and second contributions to the deviation  $x$ . In other words, the high-pass filter 50 filters the components of the signal to be filtered  $sv$  that correspond to the first and second contributions of the deviation  $x$ .

**[0054]** The filtered signal  $s_f$  is supplied on a first input of the demodulator 52, which is of a type in itself known and may include a multiplier and a low-pass filter (not illustrated). Moreover, the voltage generator 46 supplies the voltage  $V_m$  on a second input of the demodulator 52, in such a way that the latter supplies an output signal  $s_{\text{out}}$ , which once again indicates the value of the deviation  $x$ , but has a lower frequency than the filtered signal  $s_f$ . For instance, the output signal  $s_{\text{out}}$  may be in base band.

**[0055]** In practice, the capacitive-variation signal  $s_{\Delta C}$  is converted into the signal to be filtered  $sv$  by the capacitance-to-voltage converter 48, is filtered by the high-pass filter 50, and is then demodulated by the demodulator 52. The output signal  $s_{\text{out}}$  is a function, among other things, of the external acceleration  $a_{\text{ext}}$ , of  $V_{\text{dc}}$  and  $\Delta V$ , but not of the pulsation  $\omega_m$ . Furthermore, the output signal  $s_{\text{out}}$  may be supplied to an output stage 58, which is formed, for example, by an external device configured to generate an acceleration signal  $s_{\text{aext}}$  indicating the external acceleration  $a_{\text{ext}}$ , on the basis of the output signal  $s_{\text{out}}$ . The acceleration signal  $s_{\text{aext}}$  may be of an analog or digital type; in this latter case, the output stage 58 may include an A/D converter (not illustrated). In order to configure the output stage 58, it is, for example, possible to carry out operations of calibration in the presence of known accelerations (for example, the acceleration of gravity) so as to determine, for each known acceleration, the corresponding value of the output signal  $s_{\text{out}}$ .

**[0056]** According to a variant illustrated in Figure 5, in order to increase the amplitude of the output signal  $s_{\text{out}}$ , it is

possible to exploit the characteristics of the so-called frequency response  $H(s)$  of the mechanical system formed by the suspended region 2 and by the first and second springs 8, 9. As is known, the frequency response  $H(s)$  indicates, as a function of the frequency of an external mechanical driving force in sinusoidal regime, the values of amplitude of the corresponding sinusoidal oscillation to which the suspended region 2 is subjected, with respect to the position assumed in resting conditions. In addition, as represented qualitatively in Figure 5, the frequency response  $H(s)$  has a peak at a frequency value equal to the aforementioned mechanical resonance frequency  $f_{\text{mech}}$ .

**[0057]** Unlike the example described previously, where it has been assumed that operation is such that the spectral lines 39 and 40 of the aforementioned third contribution to the deviation  $x$  fall in the so-called flat part of the plot of the magnitude of the frequency response  $H(s)$ , i.e., are set at frequencies decidedly lower than the mechanical resonance frequency  $f_{\text{mech}}$ . In Figure 5 it is assumed to operate closer to the resonance peak of the frequency response  $H(s)$ . In this case, there are benefits deriving from the dynamic amplification given by the closeness to the resonance conditions. Moreover, downstream of the high-pass filter 50, the filtered signal  $s_f$  indicates the following quantity:

$$x(t) = - \frac{a_{\text{ext}}(t)}{\omega_{\text{el}}^2} \cdot \frac{\Delta k}{k - k_{\text{el},0}} \cdot \sin(\omega_m t) \cdot |H(\omega_m)| \quad (16)$$

From a more quantitative standpoint, it may be imposed that the frequency  $f_m$  belongs to a frequency range that includes the mechanical resonance frequency  $f_{\text{mech}}$  and is such that the magnitude of  $H(\omega_m)$  assumes values at least equal, for example, to  $|H(0)|+3$  dB.

**[0058]** Irrespective of the relative arrangement between the frequency  $f_m$  and the mechanical resonance frequency  $f_{\text{mech}}$ , examples of the type illustrated in Figure 6 are possible, where for simplicity of illustration the fixed region 3 is not shown.

**[0059]** In detail, Figure 6 represents an example of the accelerometer (here designated by 60), which is described with reference to the sole differences with respect to the example shown in Figure 1. Moreover, elements already present in the example illustrated in Figure 1 are designated by the same references, except where otherwise specified.

**[0060]** In greater detail, the suspended region (here designated by 62) once again includes the main body, here designated by 65a, but does not comprise the control element.

**[0061]** The main body 65a forms, in addition to the secondary cavities CS, a plurality of control cavities, here designated by CC'. Purely by way of example, the control cavities CC' are the same as one another, have the shape of a parallelepiped, and extend throughout the thickness of the main body 65a; in top plan view, each control cavity CC' hence has the shape of a rectangle.

**[0062]** More in particular, in the example illustrated in Figure 6 eight control cavities CC' are present, divided into two sets of four, the two sets being arranged symmetrically with respect to an imaginary axis parallel to the axis X. In practice, each set extends on opposite sides with respect to the set of the secondary cavities CS, which are arranged evenly spaced apart along an axis parallel to the axis X; moreover, in each set, the control cavities CC' are also arranged evenly spaced apart along a respective axis parallel to the axis X, for example, with a spacing smaller than the spacing of the secondary cavities CS. Examples (not shown) are, however, possible where each of the two sets is formed by a different number of control cavities CC' and/or just one set is present. Furthermore, it is possible for the main body 65a to form a single control cavity CC', even though in this case the accelerometer 60 is no longer symmetrical.

**[0063]** The accelerometer 60 further comprises a plurality of modulation electrodes, here designated by 68, which are the same as one another, are made of conductive material (for example, doped semiconductor material), and have the shape of parallelepipeds. In use, the modulation electrodes 68 are set at the voltage  $V_m$ , whereas the suspended region 62 is set at the voltage  $V_{\text{rotor}}$ .

**[0064]** Considering any one of the modulation electrodes 68, it extends in a corresponding control cavity CC' and, as already described with reference to the example illustrated in Figure 1, is fixed to the substrate of the fixed region 3. In addition, each modulation electrode 68 is delimited by a first side wall 70 and a second side wall 72, which are opposite to one another and parallel to the plane YZ, and face at a distance, respectively, a first side wall 76 and a second side wall 78 of the corresponding control cavity CC', which are also opposite to one another and parallel to the plane YZ. Consequently, the first side wall 70 of the modulation electrode 68 forms, together with the first side wall 76 of the corresponding control cavity CC', a corresponding capacitor 80, which will be referred to once again as "first control capacitor", since it performs the same function as the first control capacitor 30 of the example illustrated in Figure 1. Furthermore, the second side wall 72 of the modulation electrode 68 forms, together with the second side wall 78 of the corresponding control cavity CC', a corresponding capacitor 82, which will be referred to once again as "second control capacitor", since it performs the same function as the second control capacitor 32 of the example illustrated in Figure 1. In addition, in use, the first and second side walls 70, 72 of the modulation electrode 68 are both at the voltage  $V_m$ ; the first and second side walls 76, 78 of the corresponding control cavity CC' are both at the voltage  $V_{\text{rotor}}$ .

**[0065]** Without any loss of generality, in resting conditions, the distance between the first side wall 70 of the modulation



electrode 68 and the first side wall 76 of the corresponding control cavity CC' and the distance between the second side wall 72 of the modulation electrode 68 and the second side wall 78 of the corresponding control cavity CC' are the same as one another, and the first and second control capacitors 80, 82 have capacitances that are the same as one another. Furthermore, to the accelerometer 60 there can be applied the equations mentioned with reference to the example

illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, after prior adaptation to the change in geometrical conditions.

**[0066]** In practice, the accelerometer 60 envisages a plurality of modulation electrodes 68, and hence a plurality of first control capacitors 80, which are electrically coupled to corresponding second control capacitors 82; moreover, each modulation electrode 68 is surrounded by the suspended region 62. However, operation of the accelerometer 60 is similar to that of the accelerometer 1.

**[0067]** Figures 7-8 show an embodiment of the accelerometer, here designated by 90. According to this embodiment, the accelerometer 90 is designed to detect an external acceleration directed parallel to the axis Z. For greater clarity, Figure 8 illustrates also the first anchorage 94.

**[0068]** In detail, the accelerometer 90 comprises the suspended region, here designated by 92, which is constrained to the fixed region 3 (not visible in Figure 7) via the first anchorage, here designated by 94, as well as via the first and second springs, here designated by 98 and 99, which are of the type that is deformable in rotation; i.e., they operate in torsion.

**[0069]** In greater detail, the suspended region 92 includes the main body, here designated by 95a, but not the control element.

**[0070]** The anchorage 94 extends in an opening 100 in the suspended region 92, which extends throughout the thickness of the latter. The first and second springs 98, 99 are coplanar to the suspended region 92 and extend through the opening 100, parallel to the axis Y, between the first anchorage 94 and two respective opposite points of a portion of main body 95a that delimits the opening 100. In a way in itself known, the first anchorage 94 and the first and second springs 98, 99 are here shaped so as to enable rotation of the suspended region 92 only about an axis of rotation 0, parallel to the axis Y. In practice, in the course of rotation, portions of the suspended region 92 exit from the plane of the sheet. In this connection, rotation is due to the fact that the suspended region 92 is asymmetrical with respect to the axis of rotation 0. In particular, the axis of rotation 0 is eccentric with respect to the barycenter (not shown) of the suspended region 92; i.e., the axis of rotation 0 is shifted with respect to the barycenter by a non-zero arm, which is parallel to the axis Y.

**[0071]** The accelerometer 90 further comprises a first fixed plate and a second fixed plate, here designated by 102 and 104, which are fixed to the substrate of the fixed region 3 and are arranged parallel to the plane XY. Since the suspended region 92 overlies the first and second fixed plates 102, 104, it forms with the latter, respectively, a first sensing capacitor and a second sensing capacitor, the capacitances of which depend upon the angle  $\theta$ , which indicates the degree of rotation of the suspended region 92 with respect to the position assumed in resting conditions, the latter position being parallel to the plane XY. Without any loss of generality, in resting conditions, the first and second sensing capacitors may have approximately one and the same capacitance. Once again without any loss of generality, in top plan view the first and second fixed plates 102, 104 may have the shape of rectangles elongated in a direction parallel to the axis Y and arranged symmetrically with respect to the first anchorage 94.

**[0072]** The accelerometer 90 further comprises a first pair of electrodes 110 and a second pair of electrodes 112, these pairs being the same as one another and being arranged symmetrically with respect to an imaginary axis parallel to the axis X and passing, in top plan view, through the first anchorage 94. Embodiments are, however, possible where the second pair of electrodes 112 is absent; moreover, since the first and second pairs of electrodes 110, 112 are the same as one another, in what follows only the first pair of electrodes 110 will be described.

**[0073]** In detail, the first pair of electrodes 110 comprises a first modulation electrode 114 and a second modulation electrode 116, which, without any loss of generality, are the same as one another and are formed by corresponding plates parallel to the plane XY, fixed to the substrate of the fixed region 3. In top plan view, the first and second modulation electrodes 114, 116 are equidistant from the axis of rotation 0.

**[0074]** The suspended region 92 is arranged on top of, and at a distance from, the first and second modulation electrodes 114 and 116 and forms with the latter, respectively, the first and second control capacitors, here designated by 130 and 132. The values of capacitance of the first and second control capacitors 130, 132 also depend upon the angle  $\theta$ . Without any loss of generality, in resting conditions, the first and second control capacitors 130, 132 may have one and the same value of capacitance.

**[0075]** In use, the first and second pairs of electrodes 110, 112 are set at the voltage  $V_m$ , whereas the suspended region 92 is set at the voltage  $V_{\text{rotor}}$ . Consequently, on the suspended region 92 there are exerted the two electrostatic forces  $F_{el,1}$  and  $F_{el,2}$ , which cause application to the suspended region 92 of two corresponding couples that tend to cause the suspended region 92 to turn in opposite directions.

**[0076]** It may hence be shown that the following equations apply:

$$J\ddot{\theta} + b\dot{\theta} + k\theta = m \cdot a_{\text{ext}} \cdot r + F_{\text{el,tot}} \cdot r_{\text{el}} \quad (17)$$

wherein  $J$  is the rotational moment of inertia of the suspended region 92;  $b$  is the damping (caused by viscous friction); and  $k$  is the elastic stiffness of the system formed by the suspended region 92 and by the first and second springs 98, 99;  $r$  is the aforementioned mechanical arm, i.e., the arm defined by the barycenter of the suspended region 92 and by the axis of rotation 0;  $r_{\text{el}}$  is the electrostatic arm, which is equal to the distance from the axis of rotation 0 of the centre of either of the first and second modulation electrodes 114, 116.

**[0077]** This having been said, it may be shown that the following relation applies:

$$\theta(t) = \frac{m \cdot a_{\text{ext}}(t)}{k - k_{\text{el},0}} \left( 1 - \frac{\Delta k}{k - k_{\text{el},0}} \cdot \text{sen}(\omega_m t) \right) \quad (18)$$

It follows that operation of the accelerometer 90 is equivalent to what has been described with reference to the accelerometer 1.

**[0078]** In practice, the embodiments previously described envisage the presence of at least two control capacitors, each of which has a fixed plate, fixed with respect to the fixed plate of the other control capacitor and to the fixed region, and a mobile plate, fixed with respect to the mobile plate of the other control capacitor and to the suspended region, the capacitances of the two control capacitors varying with opposite sign following upon the (translational or rotational) movement of the suspended region with respect to the fixed region.

**[0079]** Figure 9 shows a block diagram of an electronic device 300, which comprises an accelerometer, such as one of the accelerometers 1, 60, 90, referred to herein, as packaged device 200. The accelerometer may be used, for example, for detecting vibrations, for determining the orientation of the electronic device 300, or for recognising free-fall conditions.

**[0080]** The electronic device 300 may be a mobile communication apparatus, such as a cellphone or a personal digital assistant, a portable computer, a photographic-camera or video-camera device, a wearable device, such as a smartwatch, or any other electronic device. The electronic device 300 comprises a processing unit 310, which is electrically coupled to the packaged device 200. The processing unit 310 includes a control circuitry, formed, for example, by one or more processors, discrete memory and logic, including the output stage 58 illustrated in Figure 4. The processing unit 310 is configured for transmitting and receiving signals to/from the packaged device 200. The electronic device 300 may further comprise an input/output device 320, such as a keypad or a display coupled to the processing unit 310. The electronic device 300 may moreover comprise a power supply 330, which may be formed by a battery or by components for coupling to an external supply source.

**[0081]** The accelerometer described enables detection of external accelerations in a very accurate way, thanks to the possibility of eliminating the d.c. components, or in any case low-frequency components, that adversely affect the stability and precision of measurement.

**[0082]** In addition, the present accelerometer can be set in the same cavity as that of a gyroscope, in the case where an apparatus envisages both devices, enabling a reduction of the space occupied. In addition, the present accelerometer does not require the presence of any driving circuit designed to keep mechanical parts in oscillation, with consequent reduction of the complexity of implementation.

**[0083]** Finally, it is clear that modifications and variations may be made to the accelerometer described and illustrated herein, without thereby departing from the sphere of protection of the present invention, as defined in the annexed claims.

**[0084]** For instance, the shape of the suspended region may be different from the one described, as likewise the number and arrangement of the sensing capacitors, and hence also the shapes and arrangements of the conductive elements that form the corresponding plates. For instance, as mentioned previously, the number and shapes of the secondary cavities may be different from what has been described. Likewise, also the shape and arrangement of the control element (if present) and the shapes and arrangements of one or more of the modulation electrodes described previously may be different; consequently, also the shapes and arrangements of one or more of the control cavities (if present) may be different from what has been described previously.

**[0085]** In addition, even though the embodiments previously described envisage substantially the presence of at least two control capacitors, and hence the presence of two pairs of surfaces (plates), the surfaces of each pair facing one another, embodiments (not shown) are in any case possible corresponding to embodiments described previously, but where a single control capacitor is present, the first and second plates of which are formed, respectively, by the modulation electrode and by the suspended region. For instance, with reference to the example that corresponds to the example illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, it differs from the latter because the second lateral portion 24 of the modulation electrode

20 is absent. Consequently, we find  $F_{el,tot} = F_{el,1}$ , with consequent modification of the equations presented previously. Once again purely by way of example, with reference to the embodiment that corresponds to the embodiment illustrated in Figure 7 and 8, it differs from the latter because the second pair of electrodes 112 and the second modulation electrode 116 are absent. Once again, even though in the embodiments previously described the at least two control capacitors have plates that are two by two equipotential, embodiments are possible where this condition is not respected, even though this may lead to an increase in the complexity of the mathematical formulas presented previously. Furthermore, even though the embodiments described previously envisage that, between the four plates of the at least two control capacitors, at least two of these four plates are formed by one and the same component of the accelerometer (for example, the control element 5b), embodiments are possible (not shown) where each plate is formed by a corresponding component of the accelerometer.

**[0086]** As regards the voltage  $V_m$ , it may even be without any d.c. component, in which case modulation of the stiffness will occur at a frequency that is twice the frequency  $f_m$ . In this connection, irrespective of the possible presence of the d.c. component, the a.c. component of the voltage  $V_m$  may be different from a sinusoid, provided that it remains periodic. For instance, the voltage  $V_m$  may be formed by a square wave, in which case a so-called chopping technique is implemented. In general, the processing circuit 44 and/or the output stage 58 may vary as a function of the time plot of the voltage  $V_m$ .

## Claims

1. An out-of-plane MEMS accelerometric sensor, comprising:

- a supporting structure (3);
- a suspended region (92) of semiconductor material, mobile with respect to the supporting structure;
- at least one first modulation electrode (114), which is fixed to the supporting structure and is configured to be biased, in use, with an electrical modulation signal including at least one periodic component having a first frequency;
- at least one first variable capacitor (130), formed by said suspended region and by said first modulation electrode, in such a way that the suspended region is subjected to a first electrostatic force that depends upon said electrical modulation signal; and
- a sensing assembly (102, 104, 95a) configured to generate, when the accelerometric sensor is subjected to an acceleration, an electrical sensing signal, which indicates the position of the suspended region with respect to the supporting structure and includes a frequency-modulated component, which is a function of said acceleration and of said first frequency;

and wherein the suspended region overlies the first modulation electrode and is anchored to the supporting structure by means of elastic suspension elements (98, 99) configured so as to enable rotation of the suspended region about an axis of rotation, which is parallel to a surface of main extension of the suspended region.

2. The accelerometric sensor according to claim 1, further comprising at least one second variable capacitor (132), which is formed by said suspended region (92) and by a second modulation electrode (116), which is fixed to the supporting structure (3) and is configured to be biased with said electrical modulation signal; and wherein the suspended region overlies the second modulation electrode; and wherein the suspended region is subjected, in use, to a second electrostatic force that depends upon said electrical modulation signal, said first and second variable capacitors (130, 132) being configured in such a way that the respective capacitances vary as a function of the movement of the suspended region with opposite signs.

3. The accelerometric sensor according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising a processing circuit (44) including:

- a generator (46) configured to generate said electrical modulation signal and for biasing said first modulation electrode (114);
- a conversion interface (48) coupled to the sensing assembly (102, 104, 95a) and configured to generate, on the basis of the electrical sensing signal, an electrical signal to be filtered, which comprises a number of respective components, one of said respective components being a function of said frequency-modulated component;
- a filter (50) coupled to an output of the conversion interface and configured to filter a d.c. component of the electrical signal to be filtered; and
- a demodulator (52) coupled to an output of the filter and configured to generate an output signal that indicates said acceleration and is at a frequency lower than the frequency of said frequency-modulated component.

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4. The accelerometric sensor according to claim 3, wherein the suspended region (92) and the supporting structure (3) are formed in a first plate (D1) of semiconductor material, and the processing circuit (44) is formed in a second plate (D2) of semiconductor material.
5. The accelerometric sensor according to claim 3, wherein the suspended region (92), the supporting structure (3) and the processing circuit (44) are formed in a first plate (D1) of semiconductor material.
6. The accelerometric sensor according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said sensing assembly (102, 104, 95a) is of a capacitive type; and wherein said electrical sensing signal is a capacitive-variation signal.
7. A portable electronic device comprising an accelerometric sensor (200) according to any one of the preceding claims and a processing unit (310) electrically coupled to the accelerometric sensor.

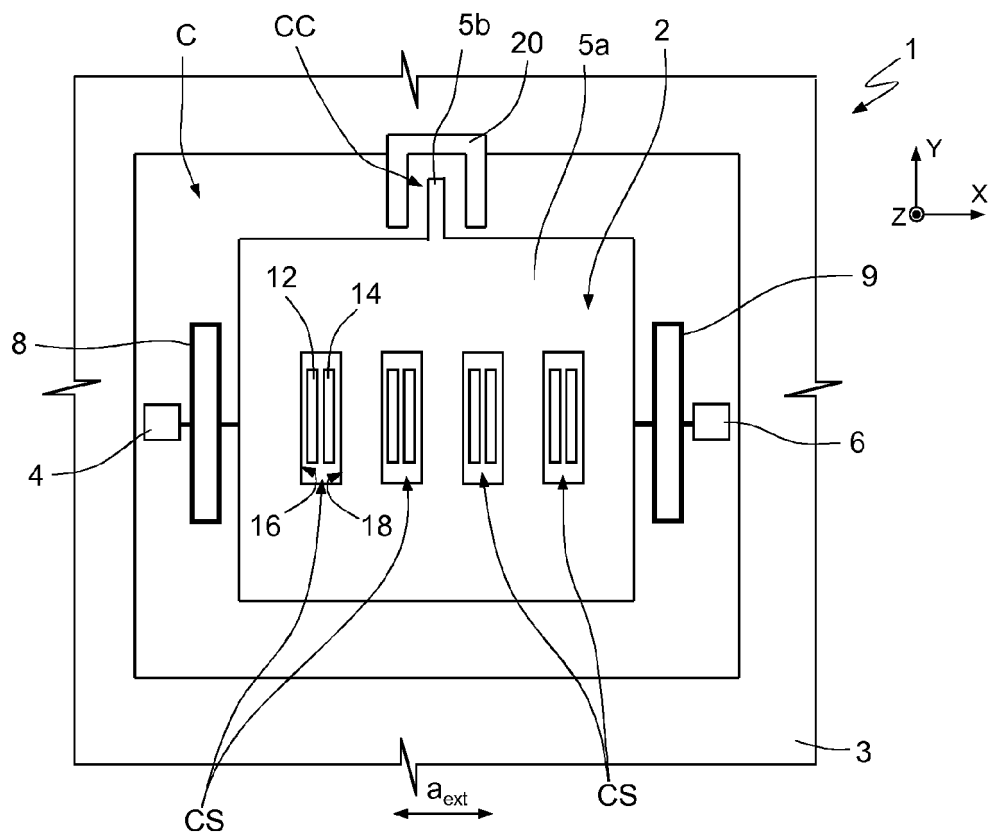


Fig.1

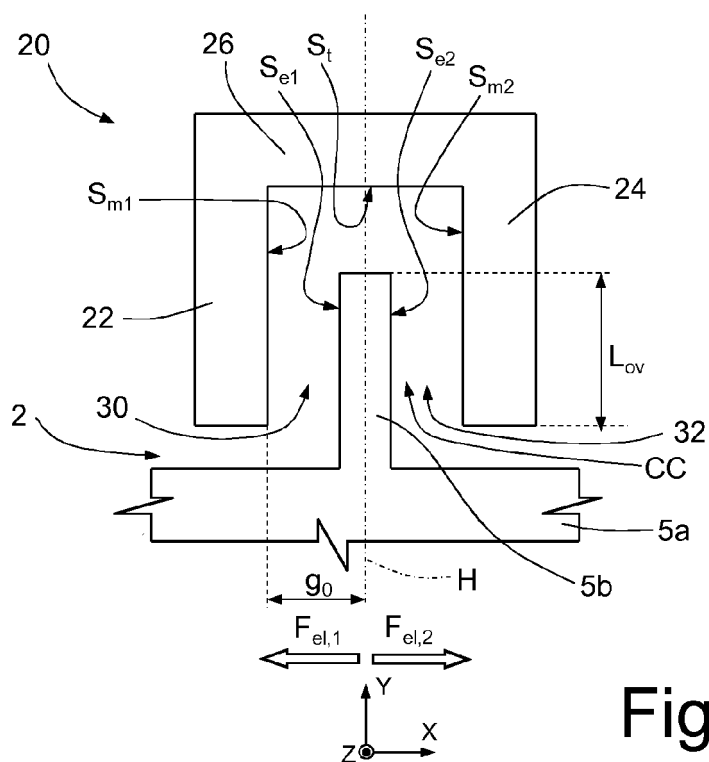


Fig.2

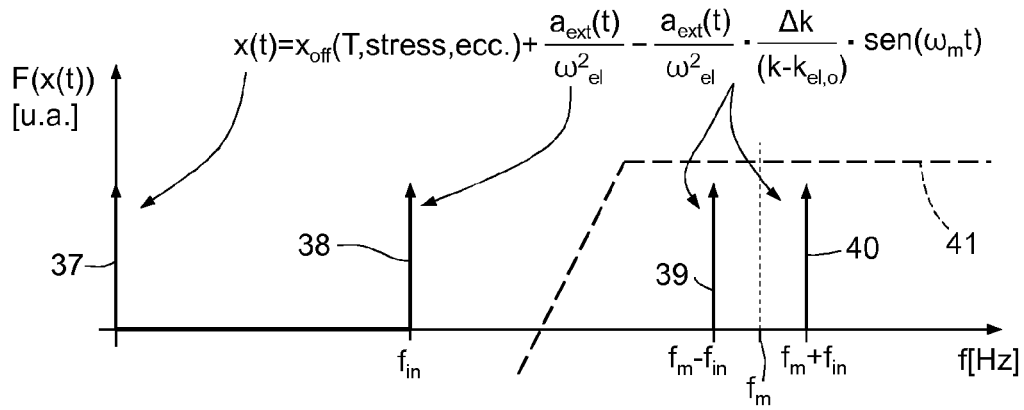


Fig.3

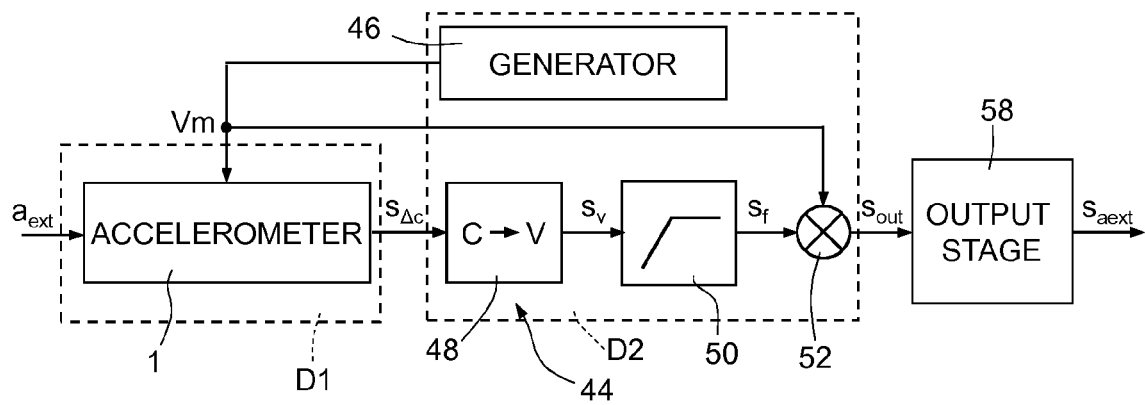


Fig.4

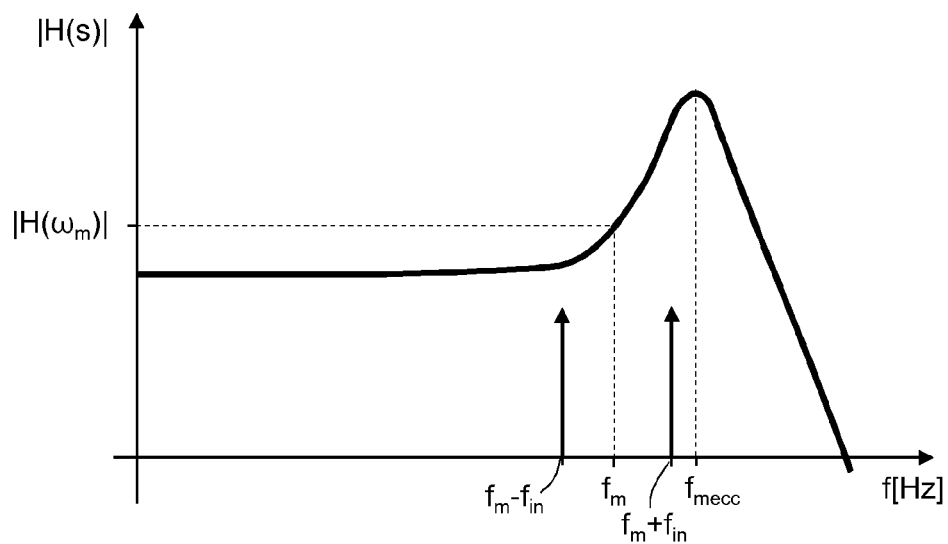
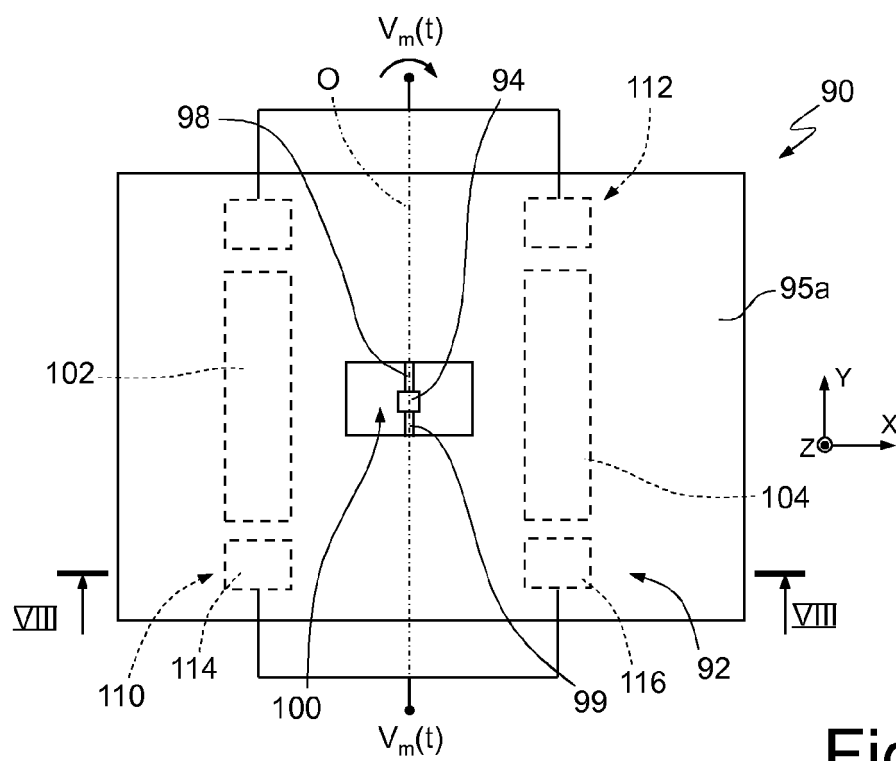
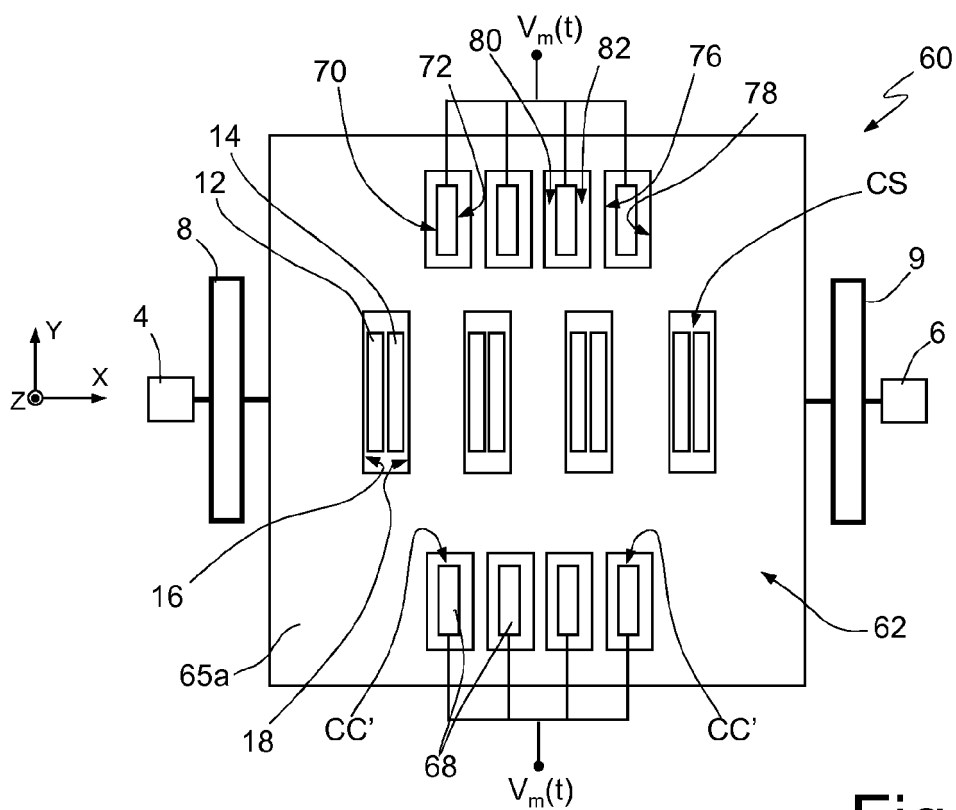


Fig.5



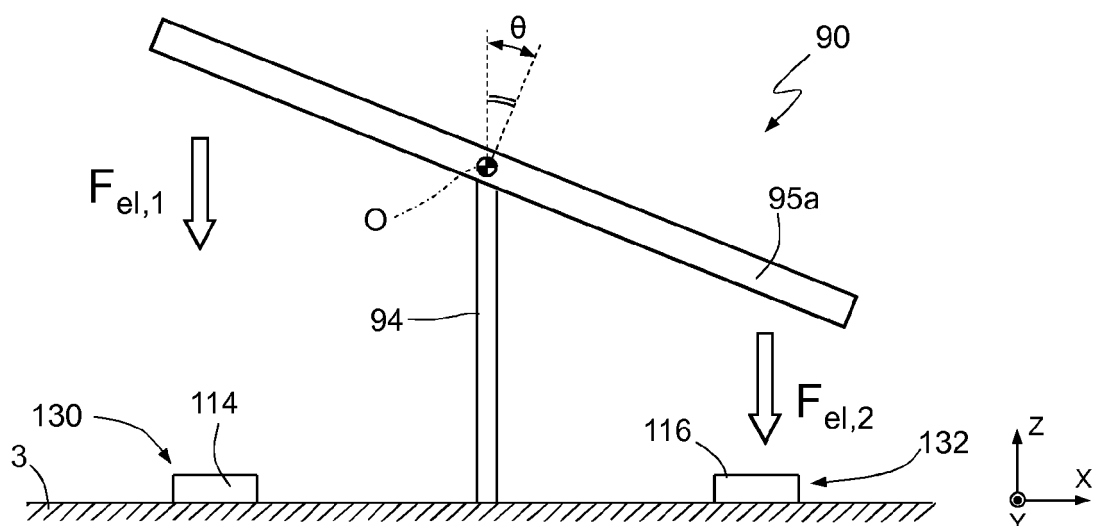


Fig.8

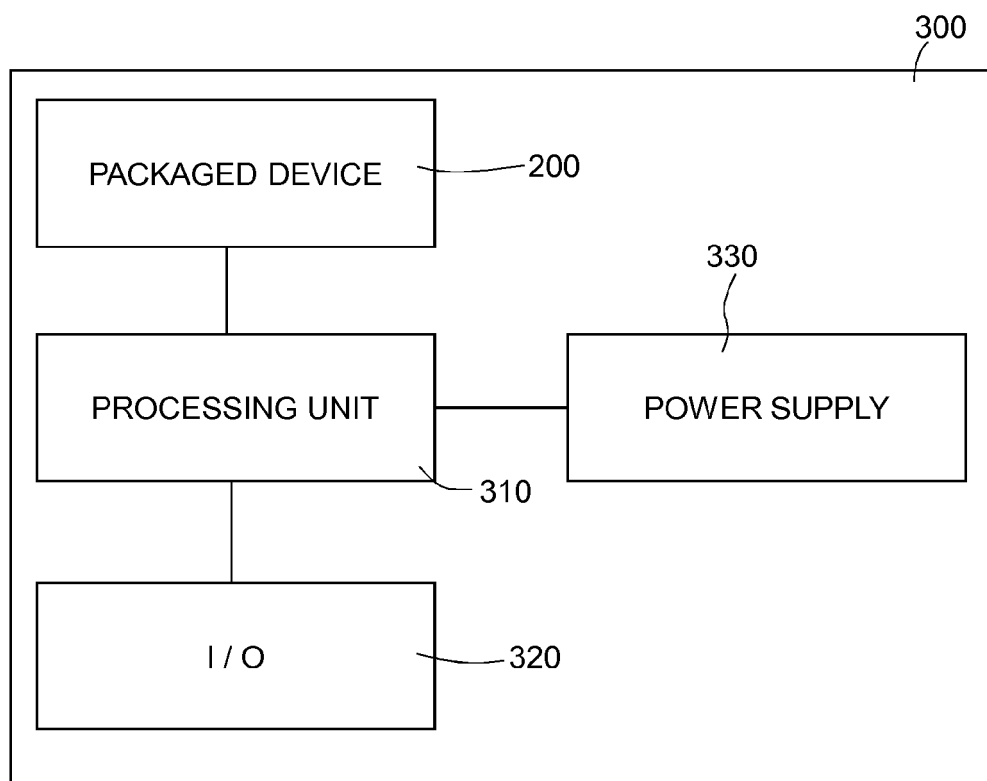


Fig.9





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Application Number  
EP 19 16 0151

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			G01P
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>Munich</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>2 May 2019</b>	Examiner <b>Robinson, Mark</b>
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02-05-2019

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